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Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

World Summaries **CROPS AND LIVESTOCK**

MARCH 30, 1961

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Foreign Agricultural Service

Washington 25, D.C.

TOBACCO PRODUCTION UP
IN FIRST HALF OF 1961

Estimated tobacco production for harvest in the first half of 1961, principally in the Southern Hemisphere, is 2.68 billion pounds--about 2 percent above a year earlier, 12 percent greater than 1959, and 31 percent above the 1950-54 average. In some countries, tobacco is harvested in both 6-month periods of the year 1/, but all of their production is summarized in this report.

The largest percentage increases in production this year were in Brazil, Burma, Australia, Paraguay, Colombia, Venezuela, and Thailand. In the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, an increase of 13 million pounds or 5 percent is expected, with the flue-cured crop forecast at a record of 235 million pounds compared with 222 million in 1960.

Production by Areas

North America, including Caribbean Area: Production for harvest in the first half of 1961 is forecast at 260 million pounds--down 12 percent from the previous year, but 28 percent larger than the 1959 crop of 203 million pounds. The largest decline in production was in Mexico.

South America: Production in South America is forecast at 596 million pounds--11 percent above 1960 and 25 percent above 1959. Worthy of note, all countries in South America have indicated an increase in production. Significant gains are anticipated for Brazil (35 million pounds), Paraguay (8 million pounds), and Colombia and Venezuela (5 million pounds each).

Africa: Total tobacco production in Africa in the first half of 1961 is placed at 399 million pounds, compared with 378 million in 1960. This is due mainly to an increase in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, (primarily flue-cured). Little change is expected for all other countries.

Asia: Production this year is placed at 1,394 million pounds compared with 1,392 million in the first half of 1960. Larger crops in Burma and Thailand are expected.

Oceania: Production in Australia is now expected to reach 28 million pounds, a record crop. New Zealand's harvest is forecast at 7.2 million pounds or 2 percent greater than the 7.1 million in 1960, but 28 percent above the 1959 crop of 5.6 million.

1/ Included in this category are Colombia, Malagasy Republic, Ceylon, Pakistan, Indonesia, and Thailand.

Increases are forecast for all kinds of tobacco grown for harvest in the first half of 1961 except burley and light sun-cured. Flue-cured is now placed at 820 million pounds, compared with 787 million last year. Increases in flue-cured are forecast for Brazil, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Australia, and Venezuela. These will more than offset an expected decline in India and the Philippines.

Dark air-cured production may reach 838 million pounds, compared with 811 million a year earlier. Dark sun-cured and fire-cured are expected to be about the same as 1960, while light sun-cured is forecast at nearly 5 percent, and burley 12 percent, below last year.

LEAF TOBACCO: Estimated production by kind, harvested in the first half of calendar year 1961 with comparisons - farm sales weight 1/

| Kinds | : Average : 1950-54 : | 1959 | : 1960 <u>2/</u> : | : 1961 <u>2/</u> : |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | : 1,000 : pounds : | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds |
| Flue-cured..... | 388,187 | 740,494 | 786,965 | 819,960 |
| Burley..... | 11,654 | 18,190 | 24,574 | 21,742 |
| Other light air-cured.. | 19,731 | 25,213 | 29,336 | 30,348 |
| Oriental and semi-oriental..... | 9,522 | 17,617 | 19,397 | 20,452 |
| Light sun-cured..... | 140,820 | 132,670 | 184,115 | 176,040 |
| Dark air-cured..... | 754,534 | 719,940 | 810,943 | 837,517 |
| Dark sun-cured..... | 685,905 | 706,716 | 744,437 | 745,053 |
| Fire-cured..... | 31,109 | 36,999 | 32,017 | 32,550 |
| Total..... | 3/2,047,157 | 2,397,839 | 2,631,784 | 2,683,662 |

1/ Farm sales weight is about 10 percent above dry weight normally reported in manufacturing and export statistics. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes the following quantities not indentified by kind: The Congo (formerly Belgian Congo), 2,604 thousand pounds, Ruanda-Urundi 2,000 thousand pounds, and Gabon, Central African Republic and Congo Republic, 1,091 thousand pounds.

(Table on following pages)

| Continent and country | Acreage harvested | | | Yield per acre | | | Production | | |
|--|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| | Average 1950-54 | 1959 | 1960 2/ 1961 2/ | Average 1950-54 | 1959 | 1960 2/ 1961 2/ | Average 1950-54 | 1959 | 1960 2/ 1961 2/ |
| | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | Pounds | Pounds | Pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds |
| North America: | | | | | | | | | |
| Mexico..... | 88 | 92 | 115 | 101 | 675 | 975 | 890 | 79,761 | 112,470 |
| Costa Rica..... | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 578 | 570 | 600 | 2,293 | 1,600 |
| El Salvador..... | 3 | 2 | | 2 | 838 | 850 | 850 | 1,283 | 1,975 |
| Guatemala..... | 7 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 608 | 745 | 650 | 4,233 | 2,896 |
| Honduras..... | 14 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 507 | 602 | 640 | 7,150 | 4,815 |
| Nicaragua..... | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 906 | 667 | 667 | 1,245 | 2,000 |
| Panama, Republic of..... | 2 | 1 | | 2 | 585 | 771 | 771 | 896 | 1,324 |
| Cuba..... | 145 | 144 | 146 | 137 | 754 | 788 | 759 | 81,755 | 108,714 |
| Dominican Republic..... | 47 | 50 | 55 | 53 | 867 | 902 | 849 | 41,124 | 14,608 |
| Haiti..... | 4 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 821 | 424 | 424 | 3,080 | 2,500 |
| Jamaica..... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 753 | 700 | 700 | 1,158 | 1,200 |
| Total North America... | 317 | 316 | 347 | 326 | -- | -- | -- | 223,998 | 295,384 |
| South America: | | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina..... | 90 | 88 | 99 | 111 | 694 | 931 | 844 | 75,949 | 61,067 |
| Bolivia..... | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 734 | 700 | 700 | 2,310 | 2,100 |
| Brazil..... | 365 | 390 | 421 | 452 | 737 | 777 | 801 | 268,919 | 277,812 |
| Chile..... | 8 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 1,736 | 1,816 | 1,883 | 13,697 | 18,539 |
| Colombia..... | 50 | 56 | 40 | 43 | 986 | 1,527 | 1,560 | 49,559 | 85,627 |
| Paraguay..... | 18 | 17 | 22 | 29 | 952 | 934 | 955 | 16,944 | 15,873 |
| Peru..... | 8 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 935 | 661 | 667 | 7,560 | 3,860 |
| Uruguay..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,012 | 880 | 600 | 665 | 616 |
| Venezuela..... | 13 | 8 | 9 | 12 | 913 | 1,665 | 1,635 | 11,502 | 12,381 |
| Total South America... | 556 | 579 | 610 | 667 | -- | -- | -- | 447,105 | 477,875 |
| Africa: | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola..... | 3 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 495 | 550 | 550 | 1,015 | 4,400 |
| The Congo (formerly Belgian Congo)..... | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 600 | 892 | 743 | 2,604 | 4,409 |
| Ruanda-Urundi..... | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 450 | 600 | 600 | 2,000 | 2,750 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Gabon, Central African Republic..... | 3/ | 7 | 7 | 8 | 583 | 590 | 538 | 1,091 | 3,748 | 3,790 | 4,300 |
| Kenya..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 564 | 600 | 600 | 600 |
| Mauritius..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,090 | 1,165 | 1,200 | 983 | 1,098 | 1,250 | 1,350 |
| Malaysia Republic..... | 19 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 406 | 445 | 445 | 9,820 | 7,714 | 8,900 | 8,900 |
| Mozambique..... | 5 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 470 | 470 | 557 | 1,936 | 3,300 | 3,300 | 3,900 |
| Nigeria..... | 39 | 34 | 32 | 32 | 634 | 760 | 761 | 24,716 | 22,067 | 24,330 | 24,300 |
| Rhodesia and Nyasaland..... | 298 | 392 | 348 | 369 | 489 | 590 | 728 | 145,952 | 231,579 | 256,184 | 269,000 |
| Tanganyika..... | 15 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 306 | 578 | 513 | 6,941 | 6,941 | 6,099 | 6,150 |
| Uganda..... | 8 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 380 | 488 | 530 | 2,929 | 5,415 | 5,180 | 5,300 |
| Union of South Africa..... | 74 | 108 | 89 | 94 | 595 | 720 | 690 | 44,172 | 77,700 | 57,719 | 65,000 |
| Total Africa..... | 472 | 610 | 544 | 571 | -- | -- | -- | 242,373 | 371,727 | 377,859 | 399,350 |
| Asia: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burma..... | 129 | 100 | 100 | 105 | 851 | 851 | 1,024 | 102,258 | 85,120 | 85,120 | 107,520 |
| Ceylon..... | 14 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 472 | 474 | 474 | 7,018 | 8,500 | 9,000 | 9,000 |
| Taiwan (Formosa)..... | 15 | 23 | 19 | 19 | 1,534 | 1,762 | 1,762 | 20,034 | 35,274 | 33,487 | 33,485 |
| India..... | 849 | 897 | 934 | 925 | 670 | 674 | 670 | 568,516 | 584,640 | 629,440 | 620,000 |
| Indonesia..... | 345 | 474 | 450 | 450 | 421 | 410 | 412 | 145,322 | 187,400 | 184,305 | 185,500 |
| Pakistan..... | 180 | 201 | 201 | 202 | 948 | 1,114 | 1,089 | 170,320 | 224,000 | 219,100 | 205,000 |
| Philippines..... | 109 | 225 | 237 | 295 | 501 | 596 | 482 | 54,407 | 114,020 | 141,094 | 142,265 |
| Thailand..... | 96 | 151 | 150 | 152 | 362 | 430 | 440 | 34,793 | 64,886 | 62,939 | 66,852 |
| Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia..... | 32 | 38 | 50 | 46 | 648 | 578 | 523 | 20,350 | 21,374 | 27,167 | 24,071 |
| Total Asia..... | 1,769 | 2,127 | 2,160 | 2,213 | -- | -- | -- | 1,123,018 | 1,325,814 | 1,391,652 | 1,393,693 |
| Oceania: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia..... | 7 | 15 | 20 | 29 | 924 | 1,035 | 953 | 6,011 | 13,970 | 20,326 | 28,100 |
| New Zealand..... | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1,586 | 1,887 | 1,870 | 4,652 | 5,607 | 7,076 | 7,200 |
| Total Oceania..... | 11 | 19 | 24 | 33 | -- | -- | -- | 10,663 | 19,577 | 27,402 | 35,300 |
| Total countries shown..... | 3,125 | 3,651 | 3,685 | 3,810 | -- | -- | -- | 2,047,157 | 2,397,839 | 2,631,784 | 2,683,662 |

1/ Farm sales weight is about 10 percent above dry weight which is normally reported in export statistics.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Not available.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

1960 WORLD FILBERT CROP SMALL

World commercial filbert production in 1960 is estimated at 121,600 short tons, unshelled basis, a 52,500-ton reduction from the 174,000-ton 1959 crop. It is 21 percent below the 1953-57 average.

Harvests in Italy, Spain, and the United States were above average while the all-important Turkish crop was considerably below.

FILBERTS, UNSHELLED: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, average 1953-57, annual 1957-60

| Country | : Average : 1953-57 | : 1957 | : 1958 | : 1959 | : 1960 |
|--------------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | : Short : tons | Short tons | Short tons | Short tons | Short tons |
| Italy..... | 36,000 | 38,000 | 37,000 | 47,000 | 39,000 |
| Spain..... | 16,600 | 24,000 | 14,500 | 17,000 | 19,000 |
| Turkey..... | 93,600 | 81,000 | 110,000 | 100,000 | 55,000 |
| Total foreign: | 146,200 | 143,000 | 161,500 | 164,000 | 113,000 |
| United States..... | 7,300 | 12,500 | 7,500 | 10,100 | 8,600 |
| Grand total... | 153,500 | 155,500 | 169,000 | 174,100 | 121,600 |

The U.S. 1960 filbert crop is estimated at 8,600 tons, unshelled basis, down 15 percent from the 10,100-ton 1959 crop but still above average 1953-57 production.

During the 1959-60 marketing year--beginning October 1--U.S. filbert imports totaled 3,258 tons shelled and 19 tons unshelled. In 1958-59, U.S. shelled filbert imports totaled 3,571 tons while unshelled imports totaled 69 tons. Turkey was by far the main supplier of shelled filberts while Italy supplied all the unshelled.

The 1960 commercial filbert crop in Italy is estimated at 39,000 short tons, unshelled, down 8,000 tons from the bumper 1959 crop of 47,000 tons. The 5-year 1953-57 average was 36,000 tons.

Exports for the 1960-61 season are forecast at 31,000 short tons, unshelled basis. Exports in 1959-60 totaled 30,751 tons, unshelled basis (15,113 tons unshelled and 7,108 tons shelled). West Germany continued to be by far, the largest customer, followed, as usual, by Switzerland, France, and the United Kingdom.

The 1960 Spanish filbert harvest is estimated at 19,000 short tons, which is above both last year's crop of 17,000 tons and average production of 16,600 tons.

FILBERTS: Exports from specified countries, average
1952-56, annual 1956-59 and forecast 1960

| Country | Average | Year beginning October 1 | | | | | Forecast |
|--|---------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1952-56 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | |
| | Short tons | Short tons | Short tons | Short tons | Short tons | Short tons | Short tons |
| Unshelled: | | | | | | | |
| Italy..... | 12,104 | 13,575 | 13,167 | 12,255 | 15,113 | -- | |
| Spain..... | 469 | 950 | 2,229 | 888 | 1/696 | -- | |
| Turkey..... | 1,443 | 1,261 | 110 | 1,484 | 797 | 2/1,393 | |
| Total..... | 14,016 | 15,786 | 15,506 | 14,627 | 3/16,606 | -- | |
| Shelled: | | | | | | | |
| Italy..... | 5,599 | 4,767 | 7,119 | 5,148 | 7,108 | -- | |
| Spain..... | 3,615 | 4,027 | 3,624 | 2,345 | 1/1,874 | -- | |
| Turkey..... | 32,702 | 45,946 | 32,845 | 48,359 | 52,248 | 2/13,775 | |
| Total..... | 41,916 | 54,740 | 43,588 | 55,852 | 3/61,230 | -- | |
| Total unshelled: equivalent... | 99,691 | 127,024 | 104,831 | 127,830 | 4/142,000 | 93,000 | |
| 1/ 8 months--October-May. 2/ 3 months--October-December. 3/ Preliminary. | | | | | | | |
| 4/ Estimate for entire season. | | | | | | | |

Spain's 1960-61 filbert exports are expected to reach 14,000 tons, unshelled, which would be a near-record level. Total 1959-60 season exports are not yet available, but may have totaled 5,000 to 6,000 tons. Switzerland was the largest buyer of Spanish filberts in 1959-60; France, Germany--both East and West.--Czechoslovakia, and the United Kingdom were also large purchasers.

Turkey's 1960 filbert crop is estimated at 55,000 short tons, unshelled basis, about half the size of last year's 100,000-ton crop. Average 1953-57 production was 93,600 tons.

For the first 3 months--October through December--of the 1960-61 season, Turkish filbert exports amounted to 32,000 tons, unshelled. Total 1960-61 exports are expected to reach 48,000 tons. During the 1959-60 season, filbert exports totaled 105,293 tons, unshelled basis. West Germany, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, and the United States continue to be among the leading purchasers of Turkish filberts.

The Turkish Ministry of Commerce estimated filbert stocks to be between 5,000 to 10,000 tons, unshelled, at the end of January 1961.

Foreign shelled filbert prices ranged between 51 to 56 cents per pound, f.o.b., in late February 1961. In mid-January 1961, Turkish filbert prices rose sharply to 61 cents but almost immediately fell to the neighborhood of 55 cents where they have remained with minor fluctuations.

March 30, 1961

Italian shelled filbert prices in February remained around 51 cents. Spanish filbert prices in late February were being quoted around 56 cents per pound. In late February 1960 Turkish shelled filberts were quoted at 41 cents, f.o.b.

RECORD GRAIN SUPPLIES CONTINUE IN EXPORTING COUNTRIES

Grain supplies on January 1 in the 4 principal exporting countries continued their upward trend to reach another record, according to Foreign Agricultural Service estimates.

A total of 277 million short tons is estimated for wheat, rye, barley, oats, and corn. In addition, record U.S. stocks of grain sorghums, amounting to 29 million short tons, add to the large grain surpluses in this country. The present U.S. sorghum supply exceeds the previous record at the beginning of 1960 by 4 million tons and is 4 times the 1950-59 average of 7 million.

Sorghums are much less important in the other exporting countries, though Argentina has tripled production in the past 3 years. Even at the new rate, however, total production in that country is still somewhat less than 5 percent of U.S. production.

The current total of 277 million tons of the principal grains in the 4 countries is 6 percent above last year's large figure and considerably above any previous holdings. By far the largest increase from 1960 supplies is in the United States, with an increase of over 15 million tons, mostly corn and wheat. Supplies are also up in Canada and Australia but Argentina's supplies are the smallest of recent years.

Total supplies of wheat in the 4 countries on January 1 were estimated at 3.45 billion bushels, compared with 3.20 billion at the beginning of 1960. Supplies were larger except in Argentina, where they are 25 percent less than a year ago.

Corn shares almost equally with wheat in the increase from last year's total. A minor increase is estimated for oats but barley and rye stocks are slightly smaller.

A country breakdown shows U.S. stocks of the 5 grains on January 1 at 216 million short tons. This is 8 percent above the previous high in 1960 and 77 percent above the 1950-54 average. Wheat and corn stocks are at alltime highs. Stocks of oats on January 1 showed some recovery from the low level of a year ago and were back at the 1950-54 level. Barley stocks were slightly less than in January 1960 but were still well above average. Rye stocks were larger than last year and considerably above average.

GRAINS: Estimated stocks in principal exporting countries, January 1, 1945-1961 1/

| Country and year | Wheat | Rye | Barley | Oats 2/ | Corn | Total |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | Million bushels | Million bushels | Million bushels | Million bushels | Million bushels | 1,000 short tons |
| United States: | | | | | | |
| Average 1945-49 | 764 | 16 | 200 | 898 | 2,062 | 100,272 |
| Average 1950-54 | 1,040 | 16 | 196 | 856 | 2,582 | 122,344 |
| 1955 | 1,481 | 26 | 285 | 967 | 2,849 | 147,242 |
| 1956 | 1,567 | 29 | 307 | 1,043 | 3,082 | 158,174 |
| 1957 | 1,489 | 19 | 292 | 792 | 3,418 | 160,586 |
| 1958 | 1,383 | 20 | 360 | 928 | 3,611 | 166,646 |
| 1959 | 1,820 | 24 | 394 | 1,045 | 3,927 | 191,404 |
| 1960 | 1,876 | 20 | 362 | 771 | 4,393 | 200,868 |
| 1961 3/ | 2,066 | 26 | 352 | 851 | 4,700 | 216,372 |
| Canada: | | | | | | |
| Average 1945-49 | 382 | 8 | 116 | 292 | 4/ | 19,432 |
| Average 1950-54 | 563 | 20 | 194 | 351 | 4/ | 28,073 |
| 1955 | 740 | 28 | 225 | 290 | 4/ | 33,314 |
| 1956 | 840 | 27 | 250 | 342 | 4/ | 37,770 |
| 1957 | 970 | 20 | 274 | 487 | 4/ | 44,515 |
| 1958 | 920 | 20 | 271 | 437 | 4/ | 42,093 |
| 1959 | 830 | 13 | 270 | 385 | 4/ | 38,289 |
| 1960 | 820 | 12 | 265 | 360 | 4/ | 37,416 |
| 1961 3/ | 885 | 14 | 250 | 365 | 4/ | 39,147 |
| Argentina: | | | | | | |
| Average 1945-49 | 262 | 21 | 47 | 71 | 79 | 12,924 |
| Average 1950-54 | 217 | 32 | 36 | 68 | 35 | 10,338 |
| 1955 | 325 | 30 | 55 | 50 | 30 | 13,550 |
| 1956 | 260 | 30 | 55 | 55 | 25 | 11,540 |
| 1957 | 300 | 40 | 67 | 85 | 40 | 14,208 |
| 1958 | 265 | 33 | 50 | 80 | 45 | 12,614 |
| 1959 | 290 | 35 | 50 | 60 | 60 | 13,520 |
| 1960 | 260 | 38 | 52 | 70 | 55 | 12,772 |
| 1961 3/ | 195 | 25 | 40 | 60 | 25 | 9,170 |
| Australia: | | | | | | |
| Average 1945-49 | 162 | 4/ | 13 | 29 | 4/ | 5,636 |
| Average 1950-54 | 209 | 4/ | 30 | 46 | 4/ | 7,726 |
| 1955 | 245 | 4/ | 30 | 50 | 4/ | 8,870 |
| 1956 | 280 | 4/ | 40 | 75 | 4/ | 10,560 |
| 1957 | 207 | 4/ | 47 | 60 | 4/ | 8,298 |
| 1958 | 132 | 4/ | 34 | 37 | 4/ | 5,368 |
| 1959 | 220 | 4/ | 67 | 110 | 4/ | 9,968 |
| 1960 | 245 | 4/ | 40 | 100 | 4/ | 9,910 |
| 1961 3/ | 305 | 4/ | 65 | 110 | 4/ | 12,470 |
| Total: | | | | | | |
| Average 1945-49 | 1,570 | 45 | 376 | 1,290 | 2,141 | 138,264 |
| Average 1950-54 | 2,029 | 68 | 456 | 1,321 | 2,617 | 168,481 |
| 1955 | 2,791 | 84 | 595 | 1,357 | 2,879 | 202,976 |
| 1956 | 2,947 | 86 | 652 | 1,515 | 3,107 | 218,044 |
| 1957 | 2,966 | 79 | 680 | 1,424 | 3,458 | 227,607 |
| 1958 | 2,700 | 73 | 715 | 1,482 | 3,656 | 226,721 |
| 1959 | 3,160 | 72 | 781 | 1,600 | 3,987 | 253,181 |
| 1960 | 3,201 | 70 | 719 | 1,301 | 4,448 | 260,966 |
| 1961 3/ | 3,451 | 65 | 707 | 1,386 | 4,725 | 277,159 |

1/ Data for Northern Hemisphere countries represent stocks remaining on January 1; estimates for Southern Hemisphere countries include the recently harvested new crop of small grains as well as carryover stocks of old grain on January 1. 2/ Canadian oats in bushels of 34 pounds; data for other countries in bushels of 32 pounds. 3/ Preliminary estimates. 4/ Production small and remaining stocks are of minor importance.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign government, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

U.S. wheat stocks of 2,066 million bushels exceed the 1960 record by 10 percent and were 60 percent above the average of the preceding 10 years. Corn in all storage positions totaled a record 4.7 billion bushels at the beginning of January, about 300 million above the 1960 record. Corn on farms shows little increase from a year ago but corn in interior mills, elevators and warehouses, at 952 million bushels, is up about 160 million bushels from a year earlier. Corn owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation is about 118 million bushels above the beginning of 1960.

Barley stocks, estimated at 352 million bushels, are slightly less than a year ago but somewhat above the 1950-59 average of 262 million bushels. Oats stocks were 851 million bushels, compared with 771 million last year and the 10-year average of 906 million. Rye stocks of 26 million bushels are the largest January stocks since 1956.

Canada's total grain stocks, at 39 million short tons, are slightly larger than in 1960, mainly because of a rise in wheat stocks. January wheat stocks of 885 million bushels compare with 820 million last year. Slight increases in stocks of rye and oats are offset by reduced holdings of barley.

Southern Hemisphere figures represent total supplies in the country, i.e. carryover of old grain, plus estimates for the entire harvest of small grains nearing completion in early January. Argentine corn, however, as is the case for all Northern Hemisphere grains, represents stocks of old grain on January 1 from previous harvests.

Grain supplies in Argentina on January 1 are estimated at 9.2 million short tons, compared with 12.8 million a year earlier. This reduction is due to small grain harvests in 1960 and is the smallest supply since the beginning of 1952. Wheat supplies were well below average, as estimated at 195 million bushels, and exportable supplies will be limited. Supplies of other grains are also below average.

Australia's supplies are a reversal of Argentina's. Total supplies this year are at an alltime high of 12.5 million tons compared with 9.9 million a year ago. Most of the increase is in wheat, supplies at January 1 being estimated at 305 million bushels compared with 245 million a year earlier. Record harvests of all grains have recently been completed.

1960 PRUNE PACK DOWN SHARPLY

The 1960 pack of dried prunes in the main commercial-producing countries, estimated at 163,300 tons, was down sharply from the large 1959 production and also well below average. This was the second short crop in 3 years. As a result, 1960-61 supplies of prunes are relatively small and prices high.

PRUNES, DRIED: Commercial production in specified countries, average 1953-57, annual 1956-60

| Country | : Average : : 1953-57 : | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 |
|----------------------|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | : Short : tons | Short tons | Short tons | Short tons | Short tons | Short tons |
| Argentina..... | 5,700 | 6,600 | 6,200 | 8,800 | 6,500 | 7,600 |
| Australia..... | 3,300 | 3,200 | 2,700 | 3,100 | 3,600 | 4,200 |
| Chile..... | 4,600 | 5,000 | 5,500 | 5,700 | 5,800 | 5,500 |
| France..... | 7,700 | 5,000 | 7,600 | 2,500 | 11,000 | 3,800 |
| Italy..... | 900 | 1,000 | 800 | 900 | 1,200 | 1,000 |
| Union of So. Africa: | 2,500 | 3,500 | 1,700 | 2,900 | 2,100 | 2,200 |
| Yugoslavia..... | 21,200 | 1,500 | 19,600 | 23,600 | 50,000 | 1,000 |
| Foreign total.... | 45,900 | 25,800 | 44,100 | 47,500 | 80,200 | 25,300 |
| United States 1/... | 165,000 | 196,200 | 167,600 | 96,800 | 144,000 | 138,000 |
| Total..... | 210,900 | 222,000 | 211,700 | 144,300 | 224,200 | 163,300 |

1/ Excludes minor tonnage consisting of home use by producers.

PRUNES, DRIED: Exports from principal producing countries, average 1934-38 and 1952-56, annual 1956-59 and forecast 1960

| Country of origin | : Average : : 1934-38 : 1952-56 : | Crop year 1/ | | | | | : Forecast |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | : Short : tons | Short tons | Short tons | Short tons | Short tons | Short tons | Short tons |
| Argentina..... | -- | 2,186 | 2,895 | 3,232 | 5,720 | 2,848 | |
| Australia..... | 2/ 851 | 2/1,359 | 3/1,365 | 3/ 186 | 3/ 330 | 1,082 | |
| Chile..... | 619 | 3,287 | 2,234 | 4,262 | 3,027 | 2,754 | |
| France..... | 1,348 | 922 | 400 | 1,097 | 326 | 1,242 | |
| Italy..... | 128 | 847 | 953 | 219 | 8 | 162 | |
| Un. of So. Africa.. | 271 | 1,188 | 1,538 | 210 | 1,239 | 1,093 | |
| United States..... | 97,010 | 41,276 | 61,575 | 61,564 | 27,060 | 40,716 | |
| Yugoslavia..... | 17,225 | 16,841 | 1,427 | 18,655 | 19,920 | 25,207 | |
| Total..... | 117,452 | 67,906 | 72,387 | 89,425 | 57,630 | 75,104 | 67,000 |

1/ Crop year beginning January 1 in Argentina, Australia, Chile, and Union of South Africa; July 1 in Yugoslavia, August 1 in France; and September 1 in Italy and the United States.

2/ Includes only boxed dried prunes.

3/ Includes both boxed and canned dried prunes.

The leading prune producers--the United States and Yugoslavia--had short crops. The U.S. pack of 138,000 tons was below average for the third consecutive year. The Yugoslav crop was a virtual failure--only 1,000 tons being packed, in sharp contrast to the bumper 1959 harvest of 50,000 tons.

France, the third largest producer, also had a below-average pack, following a large crop in 1959.

World exports in 1960-61 are forecast at roundly 67,000 tons--approximately average, though below the volume moving in international trade 4 of the last 5 years. The 1960-61 export total would be much smaller but for a heavy carryin, estimated at 24,000 short tons in Yugoslavia.

U.S. exports in the first 5 months (September through December) of the 1960-61 season totaled 21,615 tons, virtually the same quantity--21,413 tons--as was exported in the corresponding period of 1959-60.

WORLD COFFEE CROP DOWN 1/

The Foreign Agricultural Service's fourth (March) estimate of the 1960-61 world coffee crop places total production at 64.9 million bags, compared with the record of 78.4 million in 1959-60. Exportable production is estimated at 51.3 million, 21 percent below 1959-60.

North American coffee production for 1960-61 is estimated at 8.6 million bags, with 6.6 million exportable. This is a decline of 10 percent from the 1959-60 crop.

The 1960-61 crop in Costa Rica is expected to set a record. Heavy rains and strong winds reduced this year's crop in El Salvador. The crops in Guatemala and Mexico are expected to be lower this year because of unfavorable weather. Guadeloupe is expected to have an exportable crop of 10,000 bags, while Martinique's crop only will fill domestic requirements.

The total 1960-61 coffee crop in South America is estimated at 40.1 million bags, of which 30.4 million will be exportable. On an exportable basis this represents a reduction of 33 percent from the high 1959-60 crop.

A smaller Brazilian crop this year is primarily responsible for the drop in the world crop. Colombia's crop is only slightly below that of a year ago, while increases are expected for Ecuador and Peru.

Africa's total 1960-61 crop is estimated at a record 13.1 million bags, with 12.6 million exportable. New plantations coming into production in Angola have boosted the crop considerably in the past 2 years. The total 1960-61 coffee crop in the Ivory Coast is estimated at 2,550,000 bags, with 2,500,000 bags exportable. However, due to a shortage of Mossi harvest labor from Upper Volta only 2.2 million bags may be commercialized by the Ivory Coast.

1/ More detailed information regarding the fourth estimate of world coffee production has been published as Foreign Agriculture Circular FCOF 1-61.

GREEN COFFEE: World total production for the marketing year 1960-61 with comparisons 1/

| Continent and country | Average 1950/51- 1954/55 | 1957-58 | 1958-59 | 1959-60 | 4th estimate 1960-61 |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------------|
| | bags 2/ | bags 2/ | bags 2/ | bags 2/ | bags 2/ |
| North America: | | | | | |
| Costa Rica | 439 | 800 | 895 | 905 | 1,165 |
| Cuba | 542 | 725 | 525 | 800 | 700 |
| Dominican Republic | 455 | 650 | 425 | 585 | 500 |
| El Salvador | 1,216 | 1,380 | 1,475 | 1,575 | 1,400 |
| Guatemala | 1,129 | 1,420 | 1,400 | 1,600 | 1,400 |
| Haiti | 642 | 700 | 450 | 650 | 450 |
| Honduras | 212 | 315 | 330 | 350 | 350 |
| Mexico | 1,373 | 1,890 | 1,600 | 2,025 | 1,800 |
| Nicaragua | 362 | 375 | 360 | 375 | 450 |
| Panama 3/..... | - | - | 63 | 70 | 70 |
| Other North America 4/..... | 470 | 425 | 300 | 415 | 345 |
| Total North America | 6,840 | 8,680 | 7,823 | 9,350 | 8,630 |
| South America: | | | | | |
| Brazil | 18,964 | 25,000 | 31,000 | 44,000 | 30,000 |
| Colombia | 6,330 | 7,800 | 7,700 | 8,000 | 7,800 |
| Ecuador | 347 | 545 | 450 | 750 | 850 |
| Peru | 146 | 325 | 390 | 475 | 550 |
| Venezuela | 729 | 825 | 900 | 750 | 875 |
| Other South America 5/..... | 55 | 55 | 65 | 70 | 71 |
| Total South America | 26,571 | 34,550 | 40,505 | 54,045 | 40,146 |
| Africa: | | | | | |
| Angola | 990 | 1,285 | 1,465 | 1,800 | 2,400 |
| Cameroun | 180 | 425 | 450 | 525 | 600 |
| Central African Republic 6/..... | - | - | 100 | 105 | 150 |
| Ethiopia | 613 | 950 | 950 | 950 | 900 |
| Ivory Coast | 1,210 | 1,683 | 2,478 | 2,578 | 2,550 |
| Kenya | 223 | 410 | 400 | 410 | 575 |
| Malagasy Republic | 634 | 950 | 875 | 825 | 900 |
| Republic of Guinea | 120 | 185 | 190 | 195 | 200 |
| Republic of the Congo 7/..... | 613 | 1,235 | 1,525 | 1,380 | 1,100 |
| Ruanda-Urundi 7/..... | - | - | - | 400 | 550 |
| Tanganyika | 281 | 380 | 390 | 425 | 535 |
| Togo | 56 | 80 | 180 | 140 | 150 |
| Uganda | 754 | 1,415 | 1,525 | 1,950 | 2,130 |
| Other Africa 8/..... | 213 | 352 | 330 | 393 | 391 |
| Total Africa | 5,887 | 9,350 | 10,858 | 12,076 | 13,131 |
| Asia and Oceania: | | | | | |
| India | 387 | 735 | 775 | 800 | 850 |
| Indonesia | 985 | 1,300 | 1,175 | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Yemen | 70 | 90 | 85 | 90 | 90 |
| Other Asia and Oceania 9/..... | 275 | 304 | 344 | 581 | 586 |
| Total Asia and Oceania | 1,717 | 2,429 | 2,379 | 2,971 | 3,026 |
| Total world production | 41,015 | 55,009 | 61,565 | 78,442 | 64,933 |

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year, starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. 2/ 132,276 pounds each. 3/ Prior to 1958-59 included in other North America. 4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, Martinique, Puerto Rico and Trinidad & Tobago. 5/ Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay and Surinam. 6/ Formerly a part of French Equatorial Africa. - Prior to 1958-59 included in other Africa. 7/ Prior to 1959-60 Ruanda-Urundi shown in Republic of the Congo. 8/ Includes Cape Verde, Comores Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Sao Tome & Principe, Sierra Leone and Spanish Guinea. 9/ Includes Malaya, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, North Borneo, Philippines, Portuguese Timor and Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, and other information.

GREEN COFFEE: World exportable production for the marketing year 1960-61 with comparisons 1/

| Continent and country | Average 1950/51- 1954/55 | 1957-58 | 1958-59 | 1959-60 | 4th estimate 1960-61 |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| | 1,000 bags 2/ | 1,000 bags 2/ | 1,000 bags 2/ | 1,000 bags 2/ | 1,000 bags 2/ |
| North America: | | | | | |
| Costa Rica | 378 | 725 | 815 | 800 | 1,050 |
| Cuba | 49 | 250 | 60 | 200 | 100 |
| Dominican Republic | 372 | 525 | 300 | 460 | 375 |
| El Salvador | 1,087 | 1,280 | 1,375 | 1,475 | 1,300 |
| Guatemala | 905 | 1,225 | 1,200 | 1,400 | 1,200 |
| Haiti | 443 | 550 | 300 | 500 | 300 |
| Honduras | 167 | 265 | 280 | 300 | 300 |
| Mexico | 1,141 | 1,540 | 1,200 | 1,550 | 1,300 |
| Nicaragua | 313 | 335 | 320 | 325 | 400 |
| Panama 3/..... | - | - | 23 | 25 | 25 |
| Other North America 4/..... | 72 | 180 | 190 | 305 | 235 |
| Total North America | 4,927 | 6,875 | 6,063 | 7,340 | 6,585 |
| South America: | | | | | |
| Brazil | 14,730 | 20,800 | 26,000 | 37,000 | 22,000 |
| Colombia | 5,632 | 7,000 | 6,900 | 7,000 | 6,800 |
| Ecuador | 308 | 465 | 350 | 575 | 650 |
| Peru | 68 | 250 | 300 | 375 | 440 |
| Venezuela | 488 | 475 | 500 | 400 | 475 |
| Other South America 5/..... | 52 | 40 | 40 | 44 | 45 |
| Total South America | 21,278 | 29,030 | 34,090 | 45,394 | 30,410 |
| Africa: | | | | | |
| Angola | 1,019 | 1,275 | 1,440 | 1,775 | 2,350 |
| Cameroun | 182 | 415 | 440 | 510 | 580 |
| Central African Republic 6/..... | - | - | 90 | 95 | 140 |
| Ethiopia | 544 | 850 | 850 | 850 | 800 |
| Ivory Coast | 1,137 | 1,615 | 2,430 | 2,530 | 2,500 |
| Kenya | 214 | 390 | 380 | 390 | 555 |
| Malagasy Republic | 569 | 825 | 750 | 750 | 800 |
| Republic of Guinea | 110 | 170 | 175 | 180 | 185 |
| Republic of the Congo 7/..... | 595 | 1,200 | 1,490 | 1,365 | 1,050 |
| Ruanda-Urundi 7/..... | - | - | - | 365 | 500 |
| Tanganyika | 274 | 375 | 385 | 420 | 530 |
| Togo | 57 | 80 | 178 | 138 | 148 |
| Uganda | 744 | 1,365 | 1,500 | 1,920 | 2,100 |
| Other Africa 8/..... | 211 | 325 | 296 | 355 | 353 |
| Total Africa | 5,656 | 8,885 | 10,404 | 11,643 | 12,591 |
| Asia and Oceania: | | | | | |
| India | 93 | 213 | 240 | 275 | 300 |
| Indonesia | 504 | 1,100 | 975 | 1,300 | 1,300 |
| Yemen | 60 | 80 | 65 | 80 | 80 |
| Other Asia and Oceania 9/..... | 71 | 47 | 64 | 66 | 71 |
| Total Asia and Oceania | 728 | 1,440 | 1,344 | 1,721 | 1,751 |
| World exportable production | 32,589 | 46,230 | 51,901 | 66,098 | 51,337 |

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year, starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. Exportable production represents total production minus consumption, except for Brazil prior to 1959-60 which was based upon "registrations" of current crop coffee minus port consumption and coast wise shipments. 2/ 132.276 pounds each. 3/ Prior to 1958-59 included in other North America. 4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, Puerto Rico and Trinidad & Tobago. 5/ Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay and Surinam. 6/ Formerly a part of French Equatorial Africa. - Prior to 1958-59 included in other Africa. 7/ Prior to 1959-60 shown in Republic of the Congo. 8/ Includes Cape Verde, Comores Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Sao Tome & Principe, Sierra Leone and Spanish Guinea. 9/ Includes French Oceania, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, North Borneo, Portuguese Timor and Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, and other information.

Estimated 1960-61 exportable production for some of the smaller producing countries of Africa are as follows: Dahomey - 20,000 bags; Gabon - 10,000 bags; Comores Islands - 2,000 bags; and Republic of Congo (formerly French) - 10,000 bags. While the Reunion Islands was once a distributing point for Arabica no production for export is expected this year.

Total 1960-61 coffee production for Asia and Oceania is estimated at 3.0 million bags, with 1.8 million exportable. The 1960-61 crop of 375,000 bags in the Philippines (all locally consumed) is smaller than in 1959-60, due to strong winds and heavy rains. Exportable production in 1960-61 for some of the smaller producing countries of Asia and Oceania are as follows: New Caledonia - 25,000 bags; New Hebrides - 4,000 bags; North Borneo - 2,000 bags; Portuguese Timor - 20,000 bags; Vietnam - 20,000 bags; French Oceania - 4,000 bags.

WORLD'S 1960 BREADGRAIN CROP STILL ESTIMATED AT NEAR - RECORD

Revised estimates for 1960 world breadgrain production brings the total slightly lower than previously estimated. (See forecast in monthly supplement issue of Foreign Crops and Markets, December 29, 1960.) Principal changes since the earlier forecast were caused by further revised wheat figures reducing estimates for the Soviet Union and South America and increasing the estimate for Australia.

As now estimated at 282 million short tons, breadgrain production is 1 percent below the near-record 1959 harvest and 7 percent below the 1958 record of 302 million tons.

World wheat production is now estimated at 8,180 million bushels, 30 million above the 1959 crop but well below the record crop of 8,700 million in 1958. The world rye crop was the smallest of recent years because of reduced acreage. Reductions were principally in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, which together account for about 70 percent of world rye production.

Wheat production in North America is now estimated at an alltime high of 1,900 million bushels compared with the previous high of 1,880 million in 1958. Acreage was only 85 percent of the 1950-54 average but yields were near-record.

Rye production in North America is above average because of the large U.S. crop. Canada's crop, though slightly larger than the poor harvests of the past 2 years, is only about half of the 1950-54 average.

Estimates for Europe's production of these grains show little change from earlier estimates. This means near-record wheat production and a slightly above average rye crop.

RYE: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest,
average 1950-54, annual 1958-60 ^{1/}

| Continent and country | Acreage ^{2/} | | | Yield per acre ^{3/} | | | Production | | |
|--|-----------------------|--------|--------|------------------------------|-------|-------|----------------------|---------|-----------|
| | Average : 1950-54 | 1958 | 1959 | Average : 1950-54 | 1958 | 1959 | Average : 1950-54 | 1958 | 1959 |
| | acres | acres | acres | acres | acres | acres | bushels | bushels | bushels |
| North America: | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 1,159 | 521 | 517 | 543 | 16.6 | 15.4 | 15.9 | 18.6 | 8,200 |
| United States | 1,619 | 1,773 | 1,443 | 1,652 | 12.8 | 18.2 | 15.5 | 19.4 | 22,339 |
| Total | 2,778 | 2,294 | 1,960 | 2,195 | 14.4 | 17.5 | 15.6 | 19.2 | 30,539 |
| Europe: | | | | | | | | | |
| Austria | 601 | 509 | 538 | 421 | 27.5 | 30.7 | 30.5 | 33.0 | 16,410 |
| Belgium | 205 | 170 | 162 | 152 | 43.1 | 46.3 | 47.3 | 46.5 | 8,832 |
| Denmark | 323 | 304 | 299 | 281 | 38.2 | 39.6 | 38.1 | 45.7 | 12,332 |
| Finland | 276 | 189 | 255 | 274 | 24.3 | 23.1 | 25.1 | 28.1 | 6,694 |
| France | 1,104 | 857 | 811 | 743 | 18.4 | 19.8 | 22.8 | 22.2 | 20,327 |
| Germany, West | 3,427 | 3,714 | 3,521 | 3,253 | 38.3 | 39.8 | 43.4 | 45.9 | 147,680 |
| Greece | 155 | 106 | 81 | 71 | 13.7 | 15.2 | 13.1 | 15.5 | 2,120 |
| Italy | 238 | 167 | 167 | 155 | 21.7 | 24.8 | 24.8 | 23.7 | 5,160 |
| Luxembourg | 14 | — | — | — | 31.4 | — | — | 43.9 | — |
| Netherlands | 428 | 357 | 355 | 375 | 43.6 | 47.1 | 42.8 | 48.3 | 18,644 |
| Norway | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 30.0 | 30.0 | 30.0 | 40.0 | 60 |
| Portugal | 652 | 625 | 672 | 618 | 18.1 | 13.2 | 10.3 | 7.4 | 7,227 |
| Spain | 1,526 | 1,369 | 1,406 | 1,384 | 12.7 | 14.8 | 15.1 | 10.1 | 19,390 |
| Sweden | 312 | 228 | 240 | 257 | 33.0 | 30.7 | 34.6 | 35.6 | 10,302 |
| Switzerland | 35 | 30 | 31 | 36 | 41.1 | 51.3 | 50.8 | 41.1 | 1,438 |
| United Kingdom | 59 | 23 | 14 | 21 | 35.1 | 36.5 | 37.1 | 40.0 | 2,072 |
| Estimated total Western Europe ^{5/} | 9,360 | 8,670 | 8,570 | 8,160 | 28.1 | 30.6 | 31.7 | 32.5 | 263,000 |
| Bulgaria | 530 | 275 | 275 | — | 16.0 | 13.1 | 13.1 | — | 8,500 |
| Czechoslovakia | 1,550 | 1,231 | 1,300 | — | 26.5 | 29.5 | 29.2 | — | 31,600 |
| Germany, East | 3,110 | 2,703 | 2,548 | — | 26.8 | 32.7 | 31.3 | — | 41,100 |
| Hungary | 1,275 | 930 | 875 | 745 | 19.4 | 15.7 | 19.9 | 18.9 | 83,300 |
| Poland | 12,345 | 12,880 | 12,852 | — | 19.0 | 22.5 | 24.8 | — | 83,300 |
| Rumania | 500 | 370 | 295 | — | 16.6 | 13.5 | 17.1 | — | 235,000 |
| Yugoslavia | — | 613 | 583 | 526 | — | 15.5 | 17.9 | 17.4 | 8,300 |
| Estimated total Eastern Europe ^{5/} | 19,990 | 19,030 | 18,760 | 17,130 | 20.5 | 23.6 | 25.2 | 24.5 | 410,000 |
| Estimated total all Europe ^{5/} | 29,350 | 27,700 | 27,330 | 25,290 | 22.9 | 25.8 | 27.3 | 27.1 | 673,000 |
| U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) ^{6/} | 54,000 | 43,500 | 42,175 | 40,800 | 12.8 | 14.9 | 14.2 | 12.7 | 690,000 |
| Asia: | | | | | | | | | |
| Turkey | 1,410 | 1,643 | 1,621 | 1,425 | 16.1 | 15.2 | 12.3 | 16.5 | 22,700 |
| Africa: | | | | | | | | | |
| Union of South Africa | 56 | — | — | — | 6.4 | — | — | — | 360 |
| South America: | | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 2,222 | 2,629 | 3,254 | — | 11.7 | 12.2 | 12.8 | — | 26,000 |
| Estimated world total ^{5/} | 90,130 | 78,150 | 76,740 | 72,130 | 16.1 | 18.7 | 18.8 | 18.0 | 1,455,000 |

^{1/} Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1960 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which began late in 1960 and ended early in 1961. ^{2/} Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. ^{3/} Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. ^{4/} Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries, for Southern Hemisphere, revised preliminary forecasts. ^{5/} Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. ^{6/} Tentative unofficial estimates for production.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service officers, results of office research and related information.

The Soviet Union's wheat crop is now estimated at 1.7 billion bushels. This is much below early-season expectations and is the smallest outturn since 1955. Rye production is estimated at 520 million bushels, compared with 600 million in 1959 and the 1950-54 average of 690 million.

Southern Hemisphere harvest are now complete and the outturn in South America was smaller than expected mainly because of a poor crop in Argentina. In contrast, Australia's production is even larger than expected and is considerably above any previous harvest.

1960-61 ALMOND SUPPLIES SMALLER

Almond supplies in the main producing countries in 1960-61 are estimated at roundly 117,000 short tons, shelled. This is considerably below the exceptionally high 1959-60 level of 162,500 tons but 18 percent above the 5-year average of 99,000 tons.

In 1960, world production was down sharply from the bumper 1959 production while the 1960-61 carryin was sharply higher than beginning stocks in 1959-60.

ALMONDS, SHELLED: Commercial production in selected countries, average 1953-57, annual 1957-60

| Country | : Average : : 1953-57 : | : 1957 : | : 1958 : | : 1959 : | : 1960 : |
|---------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | : Short : : tons : | : Short : : tons : | : Short : : tons : | : Short : : tons : | : Short : : tons : |
| Iran..... | 7,300 | 11,000 | 9,000 | 10,000 | 3,500 |
| Italy..... | 31,900 | 53,000 | 15,000 | 52,000 | 13,000 |
| Morocco..... | 2,900 | 2,200 | 6,500 | 4,500 | 3,300 |
| Portugal..... | 4,600 | 5,100 | 2,200 | 3,500 | 1,500 |
| Spain..... | 21,900 | 31,500 | 24,000 | 32,000 | 31,000 |
| Total..... | 68,600 | 102,800 | 56,700 | 102,000 | 52,300 |
| United States 1/... | 21,800 | 18,000 | 9,600 | 41,400 | 2/26,000 |
| Grand total... | 90,400 | 120,800 | 66,300 | 143,400 | 78,300 |

1/ Almond Control Board.

2/ Assumed shell-out of 50 percent applied to official estimate.

The 1960 foreign pack is now estimated at only 52,300 tons--a little over half the 1959 pack and 24 percent below the 5-year average. Italy, Iran, and Portugal had short crops; only Spain had a large crop.

The 1960 California crop of 26,000 tons, however, was larger than average, though much smaller than the record 1959 crop.

Stocks at the beginning of the 1960-61 season were exceptionally large in each of the producing countries abroad and in the United States. They were estimated at nearly 39,000 tons compared with approximately 19,000 tons a year earlier, and 8,600 tons on the average.

ALMONDS, SHELLED: Stocks on hand at beginning
of marketing season 1/

| Country | : Average : : 1953-57 : | : 1957 : | : 1958 : | : 1959 : | : 1960 : |
|--------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | : Short : : tons : | : Short : : tons : | : Short : : tons : | : Short : : tons : | : Short : : tons : |
| Iran..... | 400 | 500 | 500 | 800 | 1,000 |
| Italy..... | 1,800 | 1,100 | 11,000 | 6,000 | 16,000 |
| Morocco..... | <u>2/</u> | 0 | <u>2/</u> | 200 | 300 |
| Portugal..... | 300 | 100 | 1,000 | 1,100 | 2,500 |
| Spain..... | 1,200 | 1,700 | 5,500 | 8,000 | 6,500 |
| Total..... | 3,700 | 3,400 | 18,000 | 16,100 | 26,300 |
| United States..... | 4,900 | 8,900 | 5,300 | 3,000 | 12,500 |
| Grand total.. | 8,600 | 12,300 | 23,300 | 19,100 | 38,800 |

1/ July 1 for United States; August 1 or September 1 for other countries.

2/ Negligible.

As indicated, 1960-61 supplies are down from last season. Nevertheless, they are well above average due to larger-than-normal supplies in Spain and the United States which more than offset short supplies in Iran and Italy.

ALMONDS, SHELLED: Supply in selected countries,
average 1953-57 and annual 1957-60 1/

| Country | : Average : : 1953-57 : | : 1957-58 : | : 1958-59 : | : 1959-60 : | : 1960-61 : |
|--------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | : Short : : tons : | : Short : : tons : | : Short : : tons : | : Short : : tons : | : Short : : tons : |
| Iran..... | 7,700 | 11,500 | 9,500 | 10,800 | 4,500 |
| Italy..... | 33,700 | 54,100 | 26,000 | 58,000 | 29,000 |
| Morocco..... | 2,900 | 2,200 | 6,500 | 4,700 | 3,600 |
| Portugal..... | 4,900 | 5,200 | 3,200 | 4,600 | 4,000 |
| Spain..... | 23,100 | 33,200 | 29,500 | 40,000 | 37,500 |
| Total..... | 72,300 | 106,200 | 74,700 | 118,100 | 78,600 |
| United States..... | 26,700 | 26,900 | 14,900 | 44,400 | 38,500 |
| Grand total.. | 99,000 | 133,100 | 89,600 | 162,500 | 117,100 |

1/ Includes production and carry-in.

World exports, i.e., shipments by the 5 main foreign producers and the United States, totaled about 78,000 tons, shelled basis, in 1959-60. Though this was slightly less than the exceptionally large volume--80,700 tons--exported in 1957-58, it was, nevertheless, a heavy export season, substantially above the average volume--56,100 tons--shipped in the 5 marketing years 1952-53 through 1956-57. Spain was the world's leading almond exporter in both 1958-59 and 1959-60. World exports are forecast at only 53,000 short tons, shelled basis, for 1960-61. Exports from the Mediterranean countries are expected to be below-average, while U.S. exports should be somewhat larger than average.

ALMONDS, SHELLED BASIS: Exports from selected countries,
average 1952-56, annual 1956-60 marketing season 1/

| Country | : 1952-56 | : 1956-57 | : 1957-58 | : 1958-59 | : Prelim. : 1959-60 | : Forecast ^{2/} : 1960-61 |
|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | : Short : tons | Short tons | Short tons | Short tons | Short tons | Short tons |
| Iran..... | 5,200 | 3,900 | 9,400 | 6,000 | 3,200 | |
| Italy..... | 26,300 | 9,700 | 32,900 | 14,500 | 30,900 | |
| Morocco..... | 1,900 | 1,300 | 5,900 | 4,100 | 700 | |
| Portugal..... | 6,400 | 3,300 | 3,100 | 2,300 | 1,800 | |
| Spain..... | 12,500 | 6,600 | 24,800 | 14,800 | 32,000 | |
| Total.... | 52,300 | 24,800 | 76,100 | 41,700 | 68,600 | 48,000 |
| United States.. | 3,800 | 6,900 | 4,500 | 1,000 | 9,300 | 5,000 |
| Grand total: | 56,100 | 31,700 | 80,600 | 42,700 | 77,900 | 53,000 |

1/ Season beginning August 1-September 1. 2/ Rounded to nearest 1,000 tons.

Prices this season have been well above those of 1959-60 but the gap has been narrowing as the season progresses. The following monthly prices for unselected shelled almonds, f.o.b., Bari, are illustrative:

| | 1959-60 | 1960-61 |
|----------------|---------------------|---------|
| | - Cents per pound - | |
| September..... | 37.3 | 47.8 |
| October..... | 37.4 | 46.9 |
| November..... | 39.7 | 46.5 |
| December..... | 38.5 | 46.0 |
| January..... | 39.9 | 46.2 |
| February..... | 40.4 | 45.6 |

U.S. exports during the 5 months, August through December 1960, amounted to 4,490 short tons, shelled, and 506 tons, unshelled. In the comparable period of 1960, shelled and unshelled exports amounted to 3,515 and 793 tons, respectively. However, in the subsequent months of the 1959-60 season, exports were heavy, so that 1959-60 U.S. shelled exports set a record of 8,902 tons. On the other hand, U.S. exports for the balance of the 1960-61 season are expected to taper off sharply, so that the 1960-61 total will be considerably below the 1959-60 total.

U.S. imports so far this season have been negligible, amounting to only 115 tons in the 6 months, August 1960 through January 1961.

WORLD SOYBEAN PRODUCTION APPROXIMATES 1958 RECORD

World production of soybeans in 1960 is now estimated at 977 million bushels, 3 percent above the 1959 outturn and only slightly below the 1 billion-bushel record of 1958. This estimate is 7 million bushels less than the first estimate (see Foreign Crops and Markets supplemental issue of October 27, 1960).

The estimated 27 million-bushel increase from 1959 is attributed almost entirely to the larger U.S. crop; Mainland China's harvest probably approximated that of 1959. These 2 countries account for almost 95 percent of world production. Among the relatively smaller producing countries, increased output in Brazil, Colombia, and Taiwan was partially offset by smaller crops in Canada and Japan.

The United States harvest of 559 million bushels was 5 percent above the 1959 outturn but somewhat less than the record of 1958. Both acreage and yield per acre were well above the 10-year (1949-58) average and only moderately smaller than their respective record highs. Growers again harvested for beans just over 96 percent of the acreage planted for all purposes.

Despite delayed plantings because of wet weather in much of the main "Soy Belt," the growing season and harvesting periods were exceptionally favorable.

As of March 1, U.S. farmers intended to plant 26.4 million acres to soybeans in 1961. This would be a record, exceeding last year by 9 percent and the previous record in 1958 by 6 percent. However, growers' plans may be subject to unusual changes prior to planting time, reflecting some diversion of land from feed grains under the national feed grains program recently passed by Congress. The increase in acreage may be ascribed at least in part to the rise in soybean prices in recent months and the generally favorable yields in 1960.

If growers plant their intended acreage of soybeans and about the same proportion of the total acreage is harvested for beans as last year, 25.6 million acres would be used for this purpose. Applying the 1956-60 average yield per acre, by states, to this computed acreage would indicate a record production of 600 million bushels.

Canada's crop at 5.7 million bushels reflects a drop of one-sixth from the record outturn of the previous year--the first decline since 1956. Although acreage increased as a result of a late spring, growth later suffered because of drought.

Farmers in Ontario, where virtually all Canadian soybeans are grown, indicated as of March 1 their intentions to plant 259,000 acres to soybeans in 1961. This would be 1 percent larger than in 1959 and the second largest of record.

SOYBEANS: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries and the world, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1958-60 ^{1/}

| Continent and country | Acreage ^{2/} | | | Yield per acre | | | Production | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Average | | | Average | | | Average | | |
| | 1935-39 : 1,000 acres | 1950-54 : 1,000 acres | 1958 : 1,000 acres | 1935-39 : 1,000 acres | 1950-54 : 1,000 acres | 1958 : 1,000 acres | 1935-39 : 1,000 bushels | 1950-54 : 1,000 bushels | 1958 : 1,000 bushels |
| North America: | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada..... | 4/ 10: | 188: | 263: | 256: | 22.4: | 25.3: | 22.1: | 4/ 207: | 4/ 131: |
| Mexico..... | --- | --- | 1: | 25: | --- | 24.8: | 14.9: | --- | --- |
| United States ^{5/} | 3,042: | 14,747: | 23,900: | 22,487: | 18.1: | 24.3: | 23.8: | 56,167: | 298,422: |
| South America | | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina..... | --- | 2: | 1: | 2: | --- | 14.9: | 13.2: | --- | --- |
| Brazil..... | --- | 4/ 157: | 265: | 277: | 4/ 22.1: | 18.2: | 17.6: | 4/ 3,471: | 30: |
| Colombia..... | --- | --- | 20: | 27: | --- | 18.6: | 18.9: | --- | --- |
| Europe: | | | | | | | | | |
| Italy..... | 6/ | 2: | 1: | --- | 4/ 12.1: | 28.1: | --- | 4/ 1: | 34: |
| Rumania..... | 49: | 55: | 30: | 56: | 9.5: | 7.7: | --- | 4/ 463: | 378: |
| Yugoslavia..... | 5: | 12: | 20: | 25: | 14.9: | 10.3: | 16.5: | 71: | 90: |
| Other Europe (excl. U.S.S.R.) ^{6/} | 45: | 20: | 10: | 10: | --- | --- | 605: | 105: | --- |
| U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)..... | 7/ 607: | 813: | 956: | 1,124: | 4/ 6.0: | 8.8: | --- | 7/ 5,805: | 4/ 4,825: |
| Africa: | | | | | | | | | |
| The Congo (formerly Belgian Congo) and Ruanda Urundi..... | --- | 9: | 15: | 17: | 7.4: | 9.9: | 8.5: | --- | 69: |
| Nigeria ^{8/} | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 250: |
| Asia: | | | | | | | | | |
| Turkey..... | 1/ 1: | 8: | 15: | 17: | 16/ 29.0: | 12.9: | 12.1: | 7/ 37: | 104: |
| China, Mainland..... | 21,403: | 28,219: | 24,200: | 24,400: | 16.7: | 14.9: | 14.3: | 358,980: | 330,000: |
| Cambodia..... | --- | 4/ 25: | 58: | 21: | --- | 8.2: | 8.8: | 7/ 9/ 551: | 228: |
| Indonesia..... | 10/ 889: | 1,066: | 1,469: | 1,485: | 10/ 10.0: | 10.5: | 9.9: | 10/ 9,731: | 10,829: |
| Japan..... | 797: | 1,036: | 856: | 837: | 15.6: | 16.0: | 20.2: | 12,338: | 16,521: |
| Korea, South..... | 444,921: | 625: | 664: | 669: | 8.5: | 7.8: | --- | 11/ 17,654: | 4,835: |
| Taiwan..... | 17: | 62: | 118: | 133: | 9.0: | 12.9: | --- | 147: | 576: |
| Thailand..... | 4/ 15: | 54: | 50: | 53: | 4/ 15.4: | 13.0: | 15.8: | 4/ 232: | 700: |
| Total, excluding Rumania, "Other Europe," U.S.S.R., China Mainland, and North Korea ^{12/} | 5,670: | 18,065: | 27,820: | 26,410: | 27,660: | --- | --- | 87,180: | 340,790: |
| Estimated world total ^{12/} | 29,000: | 47,875: | 53,715: | 52,700: | 53,995: | --- | --- | 463,715: | 681,095: |

^{1/} Years shown refer to years of harvest. Southern Hemisphere crops which are harvested in the early part of the year are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere harvested the latter part of the same year. ^{2/} Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. ^{3/} Preliminary. ^{4/} Less than 5 years. ^{5/} Acreage harvested for beans. ^{6/} Less than 500 acres. ^{7/} One year only. ^{8/} Purchases for export. Local consumption is small. ^{9/} Area formerly known as Indochina. ^{10/} Java and Madura only. ^{11/} Includes North Korea. ^{12/} Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, and related information. Pre-war estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries, except as noted.

Information available on 1960 soybean production in Mainland China is not sufficiently reliable to warrant revision in the earlier unofficial estimate of 350 million bushels, the same as the estimate of the 1959 crop. Acreage is believed to have expanded in the northeast, which accounts for only about a third of the total Chinese crop, but accounts for a high proportion of total soybean exports. However, in other major soybean provinces, growers are believed to have had difficulty in achieving the desired acreages because of increased acreages in winter crops and the strong pressures for increasing grain acreages.

Mainland China in 1960 seems to have had its second bad crop year in succession. However, despite repeated reports of drought and floods in 1960, the extent to which the damage in the soybean producing areas differed from that of 1959 is not clear.

In view of the export importance of soybeans and the unsatisfactory internal supply of cooking oils and protein foods, Communist China probably will strive to maintain soybean acreage at around the 4 million-acre level this year. However, current official policy is to make grain production the "central task" of agriculture; there is, therefore, some possibility of an overall oilseed acreage decline which soybean acreage might share to a small degree. Over the long run, and in the circumstances in which Mainland China finds itself, pressures for the expansion of grain acreage will impose relatively inflexible limits on the possibilities for expansion of oilseed acreage, including soybeans.

The 1960 soybean crop in the Soviet Union probably did not vary greatly from the 8.2 million bushels produced from 1.1 million acres in 1959. Acreage may have increased slightly as producer prices were raised in November 1959, but per unit yields may not have reached the 1959 level. Production of soybeans is being encouraged because of the increased importance of their use for feed in the drive to increase meat production. About 80 percent of the total soybean acreage in the U.S.S.R. is in the Far East area--in general, immediately north and east of Manchuria. To supplement domestic production the Soviet Union in recent years has imported annually about 20 million bushels of soybeans from Communist China.

Continuing the upward trend of recent years, Brazil's 1960 soybean crop, estimated unofficially at 7.1 million bushels, was one-third larger than the previous year because of the sharp acreage expansion.

The 1961 crop, harvested from February through May, is expected to approximate 9.6 million bushels. The estimated 30-percent increase in planted area this year, stimulated by high soybean prices in 1960 and encouragement from processors, took place on diverted wheat lands in Rio Grande do Sul, where over 90 percent of the Brazilian soybeans is grown.

Japan produced 15.3 million bushels of soybeans in 1960, slightly less than a year earlier. The decline was the result of a sharp drop in acreage, reflecting a continuation of the annual drop in acreage since 1954, despite relatively high support prices. A further decline to 730,000 acres is expected in 1961. With average yields, production in 1961 will be about 13.5 million bushels--the smallest crop since 1949.

Indonesia's soybean crop, estimated at 14.7 million bushels, was about the same as in 1959. Grown largely on the islands of Java and Madura, the crop is produced mainly for soy sauce and for the production of bean curds.

The greatest percentage of expansion in soybean production in 1960 was in Colombia, where output rose from a half million bushels in 1959 to almost a million bushels in 1960. Soybeans in Colombia are grown in rotation with cotton.

WORLD TRADE IN DRY PEAS UP;
EXCEEDS 6 MILLION BAGS

International trade in dry edible peas by reporting countries, totaled 6.3 million bags for calendar year 1959. This is an increase of 700,000 bags (13 percent) over the previous year and 1.5 million bags (32 percent) higher than trade in 1957.

This report includes complete trade returns from 6 major net importing countries and 5 major exporting countries. Totals also include trade with 21 non-reporting countries, mostly minor traders in Africa and East Europe.

In 1959, the European area was a net importer taking 4.6 million bags. West Germany and the United Kingdom were the leading importers getting 1.0 million and 1.8 million bags respectively.

The Netherlands was second only to the United States as an exporter of dry peas, exporting 1.7 million bags in 1959 and importing 600,000. Average export of the Netherlands for the past 3 years has been 1.7 million bags. The U.S. average was 1.4 million.

Since 1950, Venezuela and Cuba have been consistent Latin American markets for U.S. peas, followed by Trinidad and Brazil who have become fair markets in the last 3 years.

The United States exported 1.9 million bags in 1959, an increase of 35 percent over the previous year. Canadian exports of about 200,000 bags in 1959, were below both 1958 and 1957. In 1960 U.S. exports about equaled the 1959 total.

Morocco, one of the largest African exporters, in the past 3 years exported an average of almost 300,000 bags annually, which is considerably less than Morocco's 1950-54 average export of 860,000 bags.

(Table on following page)

PEAS, DRY EDIBLE: World trade, annual 1957-1959 (calendar years)

| Reporting countries | 1957 | | 1958 | | 1959 | |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Export | Import | Export | Import | Export | Import |
| | 1,000 bags 1/ | 1,000 bags 1/ | 1,000 bags 1/ | 1,000 bags 1/ | 1,000 bags 1/ | 1,000 bags 1/ |
| Europe: | | | | | | |
| Norway | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 154 |
| Austria | -- | 27 | -- | 38 | -- | 41 |
| Belgium | 246 | 199 | 324 | 186 | 341 | 313 |
| Denmark | 121 | -- | 128 | 33 | 104 | 14 |
| France | 128 | 261 | 42 | 275 | 81 | 299 |
| Germany, West | 20 | 1,022 | 28 | 1,050 | 28 | 1,083 |
| Sweden | 109 | 20 | 112 | 22 | 39 | 43 |
| Italy | -- | 114 | -- | -- | 69 | 69 |
| United Kingdom | -- | 1,426 | -- | 2,071 | -- | 1,833 |
| Ireland | -- | 34 | -- | 66 | -- | -- |
| Switzerland | -- | 116 | -- | 82 | -- | 67 |
| Netherlands | 1,498 | 285 | 1,778 | 311 | 1,735 | 639 |
| Total | 2,122 | 3,504 | 2,412 | 4,134 | 2,397 | 4,555 |
| Latin America: | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 13 | -- | 11 | -- | 6 | -- |
| Chile | -- | -- | 14 | -- | 20 | -- |
| Brazil | -- | -- | -- | 51 | -- | 51 |
| Venezuela | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 242 |
| Total | 13 | -- | 25 | 51 | 26 | 293 |
| North America: | | | | | | |
| United States | 767 | 33 | 1,412 | 38 | 1,909 | 45 |
| Canada | 276 | 20 | 250 | 30 | 207 | 39 |
| Total | 1,043 | 53 | 1,662 | 68 | 2,116 | 84 |
| Asia: | | | | | | |
| Japan | -- | 193 | -- | 183 | 2 | 208 |
| British Malaya | 51 | 250 | 67 | 287 | 61 | 316 |
| Total | 51 | 443 | 67 | 470 | 63 | 524 |
| Africa: | | | | | | |
| Algeria | 9 | 30 | 8 | 45 | -- | -- |
| Morocco | 263 | -- | 242 | -- | 385 | -- |
| Total | 272 | 30 | 250 | 45 | 385 | -- |
| Other countries: | | | | | | |
| New Zealand | 111 | -- | 143 | -- | -- | -- |
| Total reporting | 3,612 | 4,030 | 4,560 | 4,768 | 4,987 | 5,456 |
| Total non-reporting | 742 | 761 | 782 | 780 | 1,415 | 558 |
| Grand total | 4,354 | 4,791 | 5,342 | 5,548 | 6,402 | 6,014 |

1/ 100-lb. bags.

The Commodity Summaries in this monthly supplemental issue of Foreign Crops and Markets are part of a series of reports on world crop and livestock production and trade which are released according to a schedule published at the beginning of each calendar year.

The country data are prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments; reports of agricultural attaches and other U.S. representatives abroad; results of office research and other information. The Summaries of Production have been approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Growth Through Agricultural Progress

